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Hemit by Postal Order, Express Order, theck, Draft or Registered Letter.

Cash or Postal Note, it sent in an unregistered letter, will be at owner's risk.

Main untown office, 1,242 Breadway. Main office of The Tribune, 154 Nassau-st., New York. Address all coffespondence sluppy "The Tribune," New York.

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ived at the following branch others in New-York, at Francisco and the following branch others in New-York, at Francisco and the following from the following following

# New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1892.

# TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The results of the British elections up to the present are: Gladstonian total! 293; Ministerial total, 287; there was rioting in Ireland. === Gifts of money and clothing are urgently needed at St. John's, N. F., the burnedout people being practically without shelter. A mob in Suratoff, Russia, believing that cholera patients were being buried alive, wreaked the doctors' houses. ==== The eruption of Mount Etna is increasing in violence.

Congress.-Both houses in session. ==== Senate The proviso closing the World's Fair on Sunday, passed in Committee of the Whole, was confirmed by the Senate; that prohibiting liquor was rejected; the appropriation for the Geological Survey was largely reduced. === House The House yielded to the Senate on the Naval

Appropriation bill. Domestic.-Martial law was put in force in Shoahone County, Idaho. ==== Three men were fatally injured by an explosion of naphtha in Westport, Conn. === The Congress committee finished its inquiry into the troubles at Homestead, Penn.; Mr. Frick again testified. Bloodshed is feared between white men and negroes at Paducah, Ky. ..... The fusion between the Democrats and the People's party in Minne-

eota was thwarted by the Republicans. —— The fuptist Young People's Union of America began ils annual convention at Detroit. City and Suburban.-The funeral of Cyrus W. Field was held. = French societies celebrated the anniversary of the Fall of the Bostifle. - Winners at Monmouth: Serfargilla, Lady Violet, Mars, Reckon, The Sheriff, und Gold Dollar, --- Charges of conspiracy brought against the Manufacturers' and Jobbers Associations by retail jewellers, === Stocks dull and rather heavy. Final variations were fractional declines, but the industrial stocks fur-

pished a few exceptions. The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Generally fair, with slight thermal changes; slightly warmer, perhaps. Temperature yesterday: Highest, as degrees; lowest, 74; average, 79 1-2.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1.00 per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive the Tribune during their absence for \$1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

The Census Office bulletin on our colored population includes Chinese and Japanese as well as negroes. Substantially, however, the latter comprise the whole. Of persons of African descent there are close to seven and a half millions in the country, the increase during the decade being 13.51 per cent. The rate of increase disclosed by the previous census was almost 35 per cent. It is now well known, however, that the census of 1870 was defective as concerned the Southern States, and ratios based upon it were, of course, wide of the facts. The rate of increase among the negroes now shown is in no sense disquieting.

St. John's is still sorely in need of help. Money is wanted, as well as clothing, in order to provide dwellings for the large numbers of people rendered destitute by the heavy calamwhich has fallen on the city. New-York has thus far contributed less than \$3,500. That is by no means the measure of what this metropolis should do in the circumstances. It ought to be no more than a beginning. Our special dispatch this morning explains the situation in St. John's. When this is understood. we do not doubt that a much larger sum will be forthcoming.

On second thought the Senate retreated yesterday from the second condition imposed on the gift of \$5,000,000 for the World's Fair, and rejected Mr. Peffer's proviso that no liquor should be sold on the Exposition grounds Whether the Fair managers will accept the \$5,000,000 with the Sunday-closing proviso attached, remains to be seen. Mr. Vest's compromise proposal, that the Fair grounds, art exhibitions, etc., be thrown open on Sunday but that no machinery be in operation, was received with small favor in the Senate, al though many discerning people have felt that this might be the wisest solution of a vexatious

The official report to the War Department regarding the destruction of the schooner Tilton last Saturday by a shot fired from the Government proving grounds at Sandy Hook affirms their condemnation upon a political party which

the accident, which was clearly unavoidable and unforeseen." No one imagines that the shot was fired with the intention of sinking the schooner; but it does not follow that the mishap was "unavoidable." If it were not, every vessel that approaches Sandy Hook when firing | could not steal seats in the Legislature with is going on there takes its life in its hands, so to speak. Either the recurrence of such an accident should be made unavoidable, or else new proving-grounds should be found by the Government immediately.

The Gladstonian star is now distinctly in the ascendant. Yesterday's returns raised the Liberal total to 293, against a Ministerial total of 287. Henceforth the gains for the Grand Old justly. Man will be steady, and if he is able to fuse the various elements behind him, and make them pull together, it will not be long before substantial progress will be recorded in the cause to which he has devoted the later years of his life with so much ardor and loftiness

THE DOINGS OF DEMOCRATS.

There is a hope that Congress may adjourn within ten days, free silver having been beaten. But it has not a solid foundation, and the business world, kept in constant anxiety by the behavior of the Democratic majority in the when that obstacle to confidence and prosperity has been removed. Thus far, with a majority numbering about three-quarters of the House, the Democrats have done nothing that calls for praise, but much that is evil.

The appropriations made at this first session will be about half a billion, and are likely to exceed those figures. As usual, after passing the most extravagant River and Harbor bill ever proposed, and other measures scarcely more excusable, Democratic managers are clamoring for "rigid economy" in appropriations for the absolute necessities of Government. In many instances they have cut down appropriations for such purposes so far that it will be impossible for departments to get through the regular business for the year, the Democratic theory being that all these imperative necessities can be met by urgent deficiency bills passed early in the next session, when the aggregate voted for the fiscal year will no longer have any effect upon the Presidential election. It is but a mild statement to say that this is not an honest mode of doing The wool-growers and wool-manufacturers

and half a dozen other interests have been threatened by the passage of bills repealing or reducing duties. Great commercial anxiety and disturbance have not been caused by these bills only because it was deemed certain that they could not pass the Senate. That body has thus far declined to waste any time in considering these partisan and sectional measures, which are grossly unfair because, if Democratic Free-Trade theories are to be applied at all, a few industries ought not to be singled out for destruction. But the House has done what it could to disturb them, and to shake confidence in the stability of the laws which promote the establishing of new works.

The House has passed the Anti-Option bill by a large majority, but it halts in the Senate. and there is some prospect that it may there be held without action until the session ends. The supporters of this, as of most other measures which threaten business, are mainly Democrats, and it would pass in a hurry if both houses were largely Democratic. For weeks the apprehension of it has affected trading in the great staples of commerce, and much of the depression in prices of farm products is due to this bill. Then comes the Silver bill, which has done more than all other measures to disturb confidence and check business. Supported by a great majority of the Democrats, it has been heaten in the House by a Democratic minority and by nearly all the Republicans. It is the naked truth to say that this bill would have passed both houses long ago had not a part of the Democrats feared its effect in the Presidential election and in their districts or labor except at personal risk and the danger States, and therefore sought to delay action of a broken head. until next winter. But this motive, and the determined attitude of the Republicans and a small minority of sound-money Democrats, arrested this perilous measure in the House, and and employed, between buyer and seller. That it is hoped will prevent action at this session. As soon as the Presidential election is over the Democrats who now oppose the bill for prudential reasons will be eager to vote for it, and the President's veto is the only barrier upon which the business world can rely.

So it comes to pass that all men engaged in productive industry or practical business, of whatever party, can join most heartily in the injunction to the Democrats of Congress: "Go home, as soon as possible, and leave the industries and trade of the country a few months of peace."

REAPPORTIONING THE ASSEMBLY DIS-TRICTS.

Next week the Supervisors of fourteen of the counties of this State will be called upon to discharge a most important duty-the duty of reapportioning the Assembly districts of their counties. Under the law which was passed at the last session of the Legislature forty-six of the sixty counties, Fulton and Hamilton counting as one, are each entitled to but a single representative. The counties whose districts are to be reapportioned are Albany, Dutchess, Erle, Kings, Monroe, New-York, Oncida, Onondaga, Orange, Rensselaer, St. Lawrence, Steuben, Ulster and Westchester. It is evident that it is the intention of the Democratic bosses who control their party in New-York and Kings that these two great Democratic strongholds shall be reapportioned in accordance with the radical system of gerrymandering which was adopted by those who lately drafted and put through the Congressional and Legislative reapportionment bills at Albany. "The Brooklyn Eagle" virtually admits that this is the programme which the Democracy generally has proposed to itself Now that the Democrats have their innings. it says, in an article relating to the pending Brooklyn gerrymander, "no copious outpouring of the milk of human kindness is in sight. The Democrats, on the contrary, propose ob viously to demonstrate how well they have learned the lesson taught by their adversaries. . . What they contemplate is to follow the beaten path of partisanship." Democratic newspapers in other Democratic counties may not talk as frankly as this, but Democratic leaders do not hesitate to advise Democratic Boards of Supervisors all over the State to reapportion with an eye single, not to justice but to party advantage. Albany County, for example, always returns at least one Republican member; now and then it has returned two. It is rumored that the Democratic Supervisors of Albany are at work upon a scheme

In the circumstances, Republican Boards of Supervisors will be sorely tempted to retaliate in kind. But they may well think twice beplay is strong in the people of the State of New-York, and sooner or later they will visit

the county.

which is calculated to give all the four dis-

tricts to the Democrats, notwithstanding the

fact that there are over 20,000 Republicans in

yond a peradventure. The Republicans achieved of gerrymandering will not injure it. of Supervisors, act squarely and reapportion their Presidential candidate.

### STRIKERS MISTAKES.

A very common mistake made by men who go on strike is that because they are laboring men endeavoring to maintain the rights of laboring men as against their capitalist employers, and because the laboring men constitute an overwhelming majority and the capitalist employers are only a minority of the voting people of the country, they, the strikers, are not merely the representatives and spokesmen of the majority, but that they are the actual majority, and as such endowed with powers House, will have cause for special thanksgiving and privileges which have never been conferred, the exercise of which would simply be destructive of all order and all government. This mistake is the result of a confusion of ideas. Popular government, democracy, is, true enough, government by a majority, but it is only so in the sense that the majority make the laws by which the government is constituted and the framework of society held together. The strength of popular government lies in the wise provisions, in organic acts and statutory enactments by which the very majorities that adopted them put limitations upon themselves which are recognized as an effectual restraint upon hasty action and the sudden changes to which society would be subjected if left to the mercy of the fickle popular will. In no government can any majority, however large, overturn the social order or violate its own laws. That makes an end of all government and all law. It is anarchy, pure and simple. The first consideration, in all cases, is not what are our rights and our privileges, but what are our obligations and duties. And the first duty of every citizen is to obey law. That is the essential condition precedent to his enjoyment of any right whatever, even the right of personal liberty.

It is a mistake, accordingly, for men engaged in a strike to assume that, as representatives of the majority or the majority it self, they are above and beyond law. There is still another mistake in the assumption that they are the majority, or even its accredited and authorized representatives. enough to say "We are the people," but the saying so does not either make it so or make it go. The reasoning that the majority are in fact the people, that workingmen are the majority and we are workingmen, consequently "we are the people," is a trifle fallacious. It should be remembered that the individuals who constitute the government, and enforce the laws, the police, the constabulary and the soldiery, are workingmen, and it may not be amiss to observe that the men against whose employment the strikers protest, the unemployed seeking employment, are also workingmen, and that they too have some rights under the law. When the strikers assume to speak for the entire body of workingmen in the country they leave entirely out of the account the large number of men who are dependent upon their labor for subsistence, and who, being willing to labor, are debarred the opportunity because other workers in organized associations claim a monopoly of the labor market. When it comes to rights, which, as already said, come after the duty of obedience to law, the unemployed certainly have some. This would hardly be a free country if the willing workman could find no market for his

and unavoidable antagonism between employer there is an apparent conflict of interest between the man whose profit lies in buying labor at the cheapest rate and the man whose natural chief desire is to get for his labor the highest price is true enough. But we do not by any means believe that this narrow and selfish view is taken either by the large majority of successful business men who employ labor or by the mass of workingmen. Both employers and employed as a rule recognize the fact that in the long run good understanding, fair adjustments of differences and mutual concessions are more profitable, as well as more satisfactory, to both. There ought to be, there are, in fact, no differences that cannot be adjusted by patience and forbearance; and, above all, we repeat, there are no grievances that either justify violation of law or are redressed thereby.

THE PARTY OF FIDELITY AND COURAGE.

So the Republicans have beaten themselves, by helping the Democrats out of a hole on the silver question, have they? "The New-York Times" carefully gathers and prints declarations to that effect by many Democratic Representatives. Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, says the defeat of free silver was "the best thing for the National Democracy that could have happened." Mr. Tracey, of New-York, says the "vote eliminates the issue that would have defeated us, and now the Democrats can carry New-York and the country." Mr. Deforest, of Connecticut, says the vote "will help Democrats in all the Northern and Fastern States." Mr. Forman, of Illinois, says "it makes almost certain our chances of carrying Illinois." Mr. Little, of New-York, says "this greatly helps us. I think New-York is now afe for the Democracy." Mr. Coolidge, of Massachusetts, says "it was a great day for Cleveland, will help us wonderfully throughout the North, and especially in Massachusetts. Mr. Cadmus, of New-Jersey, says "it leaves New-Jersey safe for Cleveland. If it had passed we would have stood no chance in New-

If all this is true, the Democrats owe more than they can ever pay to the Republicans of the House, who have kindly fixed New-York. New-Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Illinois for the Democrats so that they are safe for Cleveland." Simply and manfully doing their duty, and letting the people take care of the consequences, the Republicans have deliberately voted away their chances of success, it is said, and turned the Government over to their opponents. In that case no more honorable act of political heroism has yet been recorded. But do the Democrats imagine that the people have no respect for a party which does its duty, whatever the cost? Do they fancy that voters will not sustain and reward such a party?

When anybody calculates that the people of these United States are either stupid or ungrateful, he is likely to find himself mistaken.

means. The spring elections proved that be- though at the peril of defeat, than of the party which casts a great majority of its votes for a series of signal victories in these contests the bad bill, in spite of the knowledge that its largely because the voters were determined to passage would be politically ruinous. Of the teach the Democrats that Hill and his ailies ninety-five Democrats who voted against the Free Silver bill it is probable that much more impunity. Considering how disgraceful was than half opposed it only for partisan reasons. the record made by the Legislature of 1892, the and would have voted for it without hesitation Democratic managers may well feel that their if they could have helped their party by so party has hopelessly forfeited the confidence of doing. In all probability we shall see most of reputable citizens, so that a few more feats these men voting for free coinage after the Presidential election, and loudly declaring that ever they decide to do, let the Republicans of they have been in favor of it all the time, but New-York who have the majority in Boards only wanted to defer action in order to help

The people will contrast the attitude of the

two parties in this respect. It is quite likely that their appreciation of the pluck and fidelity of the Republicans will help that party in all the States, and especially in States like this where cheap money has few advocates. A deep personal interest will also move voters in the same direction. They will ask themselves whether they are more ready to trust the party which is persistently wrong by a large majority than to trust the party which is almost unanimously right. They will ask whether a Democratic President, beset by an overwhelming majority of his party friends to sign a Silver bill, can be trusted as safely to veto it as a Republican President heartily supported in his veto by his party. In the deliberate judgment of ninety-five Democrats, the set purpose of their party must somehow be concealed, because it would be condemned by the people. But 127 Democrats refused, even for the sake of party, to resist the fanaticism in their districts or to curb the prejudices in their own minds, and so persisted in their attempt to debase the currency. Does that fact recommend the Democratic party to public confi-

THE TARIFF AND THE IRON WORKS.

It was to be expected that Free Traders would make all the use they could of the trouble in the ironworks. Falsehood must therefore be promptly refuted with facts. It is commonly asserted that duties on the products of the Homestead works were raised by the McKinley bill, on the pretence that it would enable the employers to pay higher wages, but now wages are reduced. The truth is that duties on almost all the products of the Homestead works, on beams and all structural iron and steel, on steel rails, on steel ingots, billets, etc., costing less than 4 cents per pound, and on boiler and plate iron or steel costing less than 3 cents per pound, were all reduced by the McKinley bill.

On structural iron and steel and on beams the reduction was important -from 1.25 cents to .9 of a cent per pound. This great change contributed in some measure to the collapse of the combination of steel-beam producers and the price in this country has dropped very heavily. On steel rails the reduction was from \$17 to \$13.44 per ton, and the price has scarcely changed, being firmly maintained by agreement among the producers. On steel different grades below a cost of 4 cents per pound, of which the imports in 1890 were 35,000,000 pounds, while the duties were no changed at all on grades costing between 4 and 7 cents per pound, but were raised a little on grades costing above 7 cents, the imports of all the latter classes, exceeding a cost of 4 cents. having been only 5,000,000 pounds in 1890 On plate or boiler iron or steel duties were lowered on four grades costing less than 3 cents per pound, but were slightly raised on four grades costing more than 3 cents, the imports of either in 1890 having been insignificant.

Thus it appears that practically the entire products of these great works were by the McKinley bill required to meet foreign compe tition at lower duties than before, while on scarcely any part of the products were duties raised. In fact, the workers make this a part of their complaint, that duties on steel billets were reduced. It would be infinitely more reasonable and truthful to ascribe the troubles at Homestead to the actual reduction of duties The fundamental mistake in the whole busi- on nearly all the products of those works than admitted by the leaders of the men that only 325 workers out of 3,800 employed at the works were affected by the changes proposed in wages or in the basis, though they claim that with loy. other reductions would have followed if these had not been resisted.

The trouble in the Western bar iron mills differs entirely from that at the Homestead Steel Works. In the bar mills the question turns wholly upon the wages for puddling, which were \$5.50 per ton, though only \$3.50 to \$4 was paid at Eastern works, and the manufacturers wished to be able to compete at more nearly equal terms. They therefore proposed \$4.50 per ton, which would have been higher than I istern mills are paying, with the assent of organized labor; but the men at Pittsburg and the Western mills thought the reduction too great. This change, again, was not due to any advance of duties, because there was no such advance. The duties on all round fron, and on all flats less than one inch wide and three-eighths of an inch thick, were reduced a tenth of a cent per pound by the McKinley bill, while the duties on flats of larger size were re tained without any change. It cannot be said in this case, either, that any advance of duty whatever has affected the dispute about wages. Whether the reduction of duties contributed to cause the proposal to reduce wages, the Free Traders will be careful not to say. The main fact in this whole controversy is

that the manufacture has been enormously de veloped by Protection, so that it is at last able to supply without foreign aid a greater consumption of iron than has ever been known in this or any other country. The number of men employed directly and indirectly in this great industry has more than doubled within ten years, the product of pig iron being 10,300,000 net tons in 1890, against 4,300,000 in 1880, and the works for reducing the pig iron to various forms for use have increased even more largely. The temporary excess of production over consumption has crused the lowest prices ever known in the country, of which consumers are getting the benefit. But it also forced some manufacturers to choose between stoppage of works and reduction of wages until the consumption should eatch up again. This temporary excess of production is certain to occur at times in every great industry, whether protected or not, and it is the process through which consumers obtain their full share of the benefits resulting from industrial progress.

PUBLIC-SCHOOL KINDERGARTENS.

All intelligent and well-informed people in New York must rejoice in the decision of the Board f Education at its meeting last week in favor of the introduction of the kindergurten as a part of the public-school system of the city. It is unnecessary at this time to say a word in favor of the kindergarten method of training young children. The system established by Froebel has steadily made its way in the regard of educators, and is now universally recognized by those who know as the best method of beginning the education of infantile minds. It trains not the mind alone, but also the eye and the hand, and, in fact, They bonor fidelity and courage. They are ends to the harmonious and symmetrical devel p certain to think more of the party which casts ment of the whole boy or girl. It is not simply Convention was held that the nomination of

that "no blame can be attached to any one for | endeavors to advance its fortunes by fraudulent | seven-eighths of its votes against a bad bill, | object-teaching, as it is sometimes described. It absorbs knowledge unconsciously and without the least thought that it is "going to school." By the use of games and "gifts" and songs, with weaving and simple embroidery, accurate ideas are imparted and the child's mind is normally stimulated and developed. It is, we believe, the opinion of educators who have had large opportunities of observation that boys and girls enjoying the benefits of the kindergarten for two or three years from the age of four to six are brighter, quicker and able to make more rapid progress than those not so fortunate

New-York has been behind other cities in this matter. St. Louis long ago showed the way. Philadelphia, Boston and other places have fallen into line; and it is said that in Toronto the most complete system of all has been established. The action of our Board of Education was unanimous, and though not all of the members were present, it is understood that only one of them is an opponent of the kindergarten. What that action was is best described in the language of the addition to the by-laws which was adopted

On the application of any board of trustees the Com-mittee on Course of Study and School Books, with the approval of the City Superintendent, may authorize the introduction into any primary school or department of a grade of instruction to te known as the seventh grade, in which kindergarten methods and exercises shall be ematrol of the City Superintendent. Teachers in this grade shall have a special kindergarten license, and shall receive such salaries as may be fixed by the Committee on Course of Study and School Books.

It is said that nearly every board of trustees in the city favors the kindergarten, so that its introduction is likely to be as rapid as is practicable. It is hoped that next fall twenty kindergartens may be put in operation. outlay for the first year is estimated at \$50,000 It will be money wisely employed. Indeed, it will be found much better and wiser to make liberal expenditures for starting young children rightly on the road to education than to support costly colleges at the other end of the educational scale. It is possible for New-York to have both; if one should have to be surrendered, the kindergarten ought by all means to remain.

Some New-Jersey Democrats are talking of he advisability of nominating Judge Lippincott for Governor. Judge Lippincott is the fearless and honest magistrate of Jersey City, who is largely responsible for the conviction and solely responsible for the summary punishment of the ballot-box stuffers who disgraced that city. Of course the nomination of such a man would be fought tooth and nail by the machine of Jersey City, and doubtless of the whole State. Democracy in New-Jersey has not risen to the point where it could tolerate, much less heartily support, such a candidate. If, by chance, he should secure the nomination, and Mayor Wanser should be made the Republican candidate, the campaign would be a high-toned and interesting one, and the State would be assured of an honest and capable Executive, whichever won.

What would the nomination of Mr. Cleveland mean to the would mean the destruction of the regular organizations in the great Democratic cities of the state, and in the State itself, under which organizations the party has successfully won victories by increasing majorities for the last seven years. Thus spake Edward Murphy, jr., the chairman

of the Democratic committee of New-York at the Chicago Convention. How Mr. Cleveland must thrill with joy at the reflection that this same Murphy is to have the controlling voice in the management of his campaign in this pivotal Is it a crime to steal electricity? Indeed, is

hat imponderable and clusive agent a commodity, and as such can it be stolen? These questions mye been raised in a court in St. Louis, but the answer returned is not satisfactory. A man was harged with tapping a wire of an electric light ompany in order to get illumination free. The Grand Jury was in doubt as to whether he had een gullty of fraud, and, according to the reports petit larceny; consequently the man went free. it behooves the electric light companies to look uto this matter. This is said to be the first case of the kind, but it is not likely to be the last. The rights of the manufacturers of electricity will no doubt soon be fully established, and purloiners of the fluid will have to accept the natural consemences of their actions

The Anti-Snappers seem to think that they won a brilliant victory in Chicago, despite the fact that they were not able even to obtain the privilege of sitting in the convention bull as spectators. To be sure, their candidate won, but the airs they are now putting on are not calculated to make Hill, Croker, Murphy, et al., leap

There will be a good deal of sympathy, at east among the elder portion of the population, with the mild regret expressed by President Harison in his Saratoga speech at the specialization which is so marked a feature of education nowa days. "I sometimes regretfully recall the days," he said, " when the teacher left his strong impress apon the pupil by reason of long years of personal ntercourse and instruction, and universities where the professor knew the members of his class and could detect the fraud when a dummy was substituted." In these "rapid" days we are apt to overlook the personal element in education-the nfluence which one master mind may exert over a multitude of young men on whom it is brought to bear. There are some such teachers yet, but it is to be feared that the number is growing small. After all, education does not merely consist in the things learned. It must go deeper, to se of real value. Whether the new education vill be as successful as the old in this direction is not yet demonstrated.

A Democratic meeting was held in Brooklyn the other night in a hall that has a seating capacity of 1,500, at which just seventy-eight persons were present. Democratic apathy abounds this year There is no enthusiasm and very little interest. In a New-Jersey town there were lately two distinet attempts to get up a rally, each being a onspicuous failure. The contrast on the other side of the political house is marked and signifi-

The statement of a Pennsylvania Railroad offiinl that "the block signal was in no manner at fault for the accident at Harrisburg" agrees with what we have already said on the subject. "It was the man in the tower who falled to do his duty," says this official, and the statement only demonstrates what is self-evident, namely, that very system of signalling or of preventing accidents, unless it is purely automatic, is dependent upon human faithfulness, vigilance and judgment. The block signal, it is truly said, is a machine, and if the man operating the machine attends to his business a rear-end collision is out of the question. In the Harrisburg affair, however, there appears to have been some further fault. It is the rule of the company that only men familiar with the service and known to be thoroughly trustworthy shall be placed in signal towers. The man mainly responsible for the collision was a omparatively new employe, who, as he says, used " judgment," instead of following the rules. It is important to know who was responsible for the blunder of putting him where he was able to do so much mischief.

A Boston reporter has been inspecting a Chinese razor, and explains that "it has a shape like an isosceles triangle." The razor which David B. Hill carries in his right bootleg doesn't look like an isosceles triangle, but it is understood to be sharp, two-edged and capable. It must be a nice question with him these days whether he would do well to wield it for all it is worth or give it a vacation during the campaign.

Yes, Colonel Watterson is entitled to a good deal of pity. After remarking before the Chicago

Cleveland would mean walking through a claugh ter-house to an open grave, it must be rather difficult for him to argue these days that the walk in question will be through fields white with the harvest of triumph to an open White House. It's too bad. The strain must be terrible.

The Bankers' and Brokers' Republican Club was organized in 1880 and has done telling work in every campaign since. Steps have already been taken to put it in good working order for the present canvass. The men in Wall Street have keen appreciation of the situation. They thoroughly understand the safe and conservative posire-election means no disturbance of business conditions and no cessation of prosperity. It is nos strange that they are heartly in favor of the ticket nominated at Minneapolis. The Bankers' and Brokers' Club means business. In 1888 it turned out 2,700 men at its big parade, and promises are already made that the number who will march next fall will be still larger. James D. Smith has been elected president of the club, and the list of other officers includes some well-known names.

#### PERSONAL

Mrs. Mary Frost Ormsby, who writes verses for the nagazines, and is credited with organizing the first campaign club of women, went to see Longfellow Boston Journal" as telling this anecdote in connection with that visit: The poet escorted her to the door and, as he stood there, looking out over the vacant ground toward the Charles River, Mrs. Ormsby asked: "Mr. Longfellow, why did you cut down all het trees there between the house and the River!" "I did it, madam," said the poet, "so that nothing should stand between me and those purple hills in the distance." Olive Schreiner, who wrote the "Story of an African

Farm," received only \$65 for that production, but many people think it gave her a permanent place among litterateurs. When in London, Mas Schi lives in a tray suite of rooms in a building devoted to workingwomen. She retires to her "den" on her African Farm, in the midst of green fields, when she has anything important to write. The story that Mr. Whittier is to write an ode

He says that his health will not perimt any literary Now that William K. Townsend of New-Haven, has

been appointed a United States District Judge, the law firm of which he was a member lass been re-organized, consisting now only of George D. Watrous and Edwigt G. Buckland. Miss Mand Morgan is cancelling some, if not all,

of her concert engagements for the next few weeks, on account of her father's death. Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison are occupying the President's Cape May cottage, and passing the scoon quietly and entertaining only a few guests.

Professor Sousa's departure from Washington le anticipated by the people of that city with lively regret. Although Colonel Haward, of the United States Marine Corps, says that it will be an easy matter to replace the retiring leader of the famous band which sousa has led for twelve years, yet resi-dents of Washington feel that sousa made the organi-zation largely want it is, and fear that it will deterio-rate under a new baton.

This story of the late Admiral Goldsborough is picked up by "Kate Field's Washingson," which introduces it by a remark to the effect that the officer in question made no pretensions to picty. During a cruise in the Mediterranean some years ago he authorized a young chaplain on board to lave the sailors all piped up on deck Sundays for divine service. The first time that advantage was taken of this permission every officer except the admiral was present, as well as the men. After waiting for After waiting for was present, as well as the men. After waiting for a few momen's for the admiral, who failed to appear, the chaplain opened the services in regulation manner: "The Lord is in His holy temple, let all the earth keep dience before Him." As the voice rang out in the opening words, the admiral walked on deck, and though his nece betokened a storm he took his sent in sliente and so remained until the congregation had been dismissed. Then he rose and, studing over to the chaplain, said: "Young man, I want you to understand in future that the Lord is not in this holy temple until I. Admiral Goldsborough, am on deck."

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A word often heard nowadays is "gerrymander," res it is rarely that it is pronounced correctly. Most commonly it is spoken as if the initial letter were "i." There is no justification for this, as the derivation of the word from Elbridge Gerry, Governs ! Massachusetts in 1811, when it first came into use, clearly shows. The proper name is always pronounced with a hard "g," and the derivative is, of course, ubject to the same rule. The latest dictionaries an thorize only the pronunciation of "gerrymander" with the sound of "g" as in "give." It is said, by the war, that Governor Gerry was not in fact responsible for the arst gerrymander, although his name has been permanently attached to the manipulation of point. cal divisions in the interest of a party.

What He Called It. Say, boy, do you call this an elevator shart or an elevator well."

Why, what do you draw out of it? My salary,"-(Chicago News Record

The men who get up little colored cards for dis scibution among Sunday-school children do not always mind their p's and q's as they ought. One card in circulation now shows a mill in winter time, be dde a frozen stream, with some evergreens in the Underneath is a well-known liablical

sentence which appears in this style; "Great is the Lord and greaths to be praised. I Chron. 16-25.7 Worlding the Innocent.-Weary Watkins-Sa a y ! Where d you git them clothes!
Hungry linguis-been takin' subscriptions in
Chicago for a expedition to find the north pole.

"That sounds to me like a He. Wat do Chicago

care for th' north pole!"

"Oh. I promised to put it on exhibition at the Fair nex' year."—(Indianapolis Tribune. There are nearly 200,000 miles of railway in the United States. And yet the time is easily within the memory of middle aged men when the total ratiway

mileage of the country was less than 10,000 miles. Astate William.-Wornout William-Have you a little suthin' to eat, ma'am, for a starvin' man who can't find work?

find work!

Mrs. Serimps—No, indeed, I haven't, Didn't I just see you throw away a half a loaf of bread the woman next door gave you!

Wornout William—Yessum; you did. But, ma'am, if you had seen the kind of bread that woman makes you wouldn't hev asked a dorg to eat it. Why—

Mrs. Serimp—Never mind, my good man. Just sid down in the kitchen while I get the cake and pie out of the pantry.—(Chicago News Record.

"The other day," says a Lewiston, Me., man when I was passing the frog pond, I heard the most remarkable chorus of noises that it has ever been my privilege to listen to. I stopped in amazement an distenced. It sounded something like a symphony of frogs and still it didn't. I waded through the tail grass just for curiosity, and there, close to the shore. were all of the frogs in the pond-some swimming with dazed and half-fashloped strokes, and others toddfing on the bank. Yes, they were drunk. The best

celebrating upon the contraband stuff that the deputy sheriffs had spilled into the pond the day before. Harry wanted to give Lucy a birthday present, but exhibit make up his mind what it should be; so the next time he called he frankly told her the difficulty under which he was laboring.

"Want to make me a present, Harry ?" exclaimed Lucy. In : well-counterfeited astouishment. "Why, Harry, you forget yourself!" Harry took the hint and offered himself on the spot.—(Boston Transcript.

that I could make out of it was that they had been

On Sunday, the sixty-second anniversary of Method-

ism in Chicago will be duly celebrated in that city. Among other things a sermon will be preached by the Rev. Stephen R. Beggs, of Plainfield, Ill., the father of Chicago Methodism, who is now ninety-one years of age.

He was whistling, and she didn't like it.

"I wish," she said, "when you are walking with
me, you wouldn't whistle; it is extremely rude."
"I'm whistling for the want of thought," he replied,
with evident intent to be very crushing.

"If that's what it's for," she remarked, "I think
I may say without fear of successful contradiction by
any one who knows you, that you don't have to."

Then he stopped.—(Detroit Free Press.

"A number of Belfast people," says "The Lewiston, Me., Journal," "are trying the co-operative house-About a balf a dozen families in keeping experiment. a neighborhood have entered into an agreement to live as one family. One of the women is hired to do the cooking for \$3 a week, while the others pay their proportionate parts. Every available room in the house is rented and each individual is busy with his or her particular work, but all congregate at meal time in one place. The plan basn't worked worth a cent in other places where it has been tried; but these i people may have such angelic dispositio will overcome its difficulties."

A foreign contemporary revives a characteristic anecdote of Rossini. On the death of Meyerber, his nephew, Jacques Beer, composed a funeral march in his honor. In a moment of weakness, he asked Rossini what he thought of it. "Not bad," replied the sini what he thought of it. "Not bad," replied the Muster, "but it would be better if you had died and Meyerbeer had written the march."—(Loudon these